

REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request further examination and reconsideration in view of the above amendments and arguments set forth fully below. Claims 1-26 were previously pending in the present application of which Claims 7-12 and 20-25 were withdrawn from consideration. Within the Office Action, Claims 1-6, 13-19, and 26 have been rejected.

Applicant-Initiated Interview Summary

The Applicants thank the Examiner for conducting an interview with Applicants' attorney on Tuesday, January 19, 2010. Examiner Ludwig was present for the interview along with Joseph Weatherbee, attorney for the Applicants. During the interview the parties discussed a proposed amendment, continuation sheet sent to the Examiner on December 30, 2009, the prior art, and how the currently claimed invention is distinguished from the art of record. The parties agreed that the proposed amendment sufficiently overcomes the prior art of record.

Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 101

Within the Office Action, Claims 2-4, 14, 18, 19 and 26 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 for allegedly being directed to non-statutory subject matter. Accordingly, Applicant has amended Claims 2-4, 14, 18, and 19 to comport with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 101 and cancelled Claim 20.

Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph

Within the Office Action, Claims 13 and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, for allegedly being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the Applicants regard as their invention. Claims 13 and 26 are hereby cancelled, thereby rendering the rejection moot.

Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

Within the Office Action, Claims 2-6, 13-19, and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by United States Patent Publication No. 2006/0200754 to Kablesh et al. (hereinafter referred to as "Kablesh").

"A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631 (Fed. Cir. 1987).

The Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection because each and every element set forth in Claims 2-6, 13-19, and 26 is not found in Kablesh, either expressly nor inherently described. Specifically, Kablesh does not describe "connecting a plurality of users with a server-based reverse-mapping engine in a distributed computing environment; providing a browser-based user interface for submission of forms, wherein said forms include user data entered into a plurality of fields having field names, wherein the user data is entered in the form of field values; logging field name submissions and field value submissions for each individual user

among said plurality of users in a central subscription service database in the form of previously-entered field values and previously-recorded field names; collecting at least one newly-recorded field name and corresponding newly-entered field value submission for at least one new form that a user from among said plurality of users enters; comparing newly-entered field values for an individual user with previously-entered field value submissions by the same individual user in said central subscription service database by said reverse-mapping engine; determining if a match between said newly-entered field value by said individual user and said previously-entered field value submission of said individual user is found by said reverse-mapping engine, considering this as a hit and marking a name of a hit field according to a type of said user's data that matches.

Kablesh does not teach this reverse-mapping concept. Rather, Kablesh teaches supplying field data to a second field when the fields explicitly match. For example, with the system of Kablesh, if a field label on a first page is labeled "ADDRESS" and the field label on a second page is labeled "ADDRESS," then the system would import the data from the first page to the second page. This is not reverse-mapping.

An example of reverse mapping includes: a user fills in an "ADDRESS" field in a 1st webpage with "1245 Magnolia Avenue"; the user navigates to a 2nd webpage which includes a "DELIVERY LOCATION" field; the user enters "1245 Magnolia Avenue" into the "DELIVERY LOCATION" field; the reverse-mapping engine recognizes that

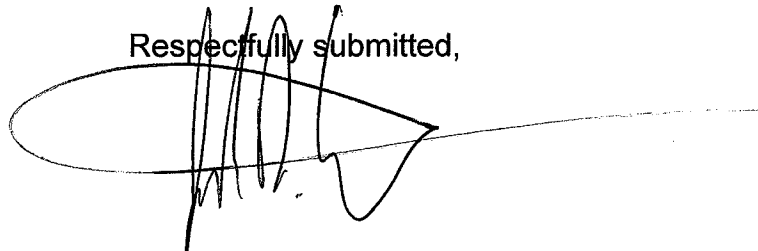
"DELIVERY LOCATION" can be equated with "ADDRESS"; and the match (i.e. "extracted knowledge") sent back to the central server for use by other users.

As explained above, the Examiner agreed that Kablesh does not teach these limitations. On the contrary, Claims 2, 5, 15, and 18 recite this limitation explicitly and Claims 3, 4, 6, 16, 17, and 19 contain the limitation by reference to Claims 2, 5, 15, and 18. For at least this reason, Claims 2-6 and 15-19 are not anticipated by Kablesh.

CONCLUSION

Applicant respectfully posits that the pending claims have been distinguished from the art of record, and that all objections to and rejections of the claims have been overcome. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests allowance. Should the Examiner deem it helpful he is encouraged to contact Applicant's attorney, at (650) 474-8400.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'J' followed by several loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

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